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FOREIGN DELEGATES AND ORGANIZATIONS



ETHEL GORDON FENWICK

President of the International Council of Nurses and Honorary President of the Congress of Nurses at Buffalo, 1901

A CHARACTER SKETCH BY AN INTIMATE

I HAVE heard Mrs. Bedford Fenwick say, "Human beings are far more interesting than all the stars." She has a habit of making pungent remarks which recur to one's memory—with the result, in this instance, that in sketching her career I shall touch intimately on its personal side.

Ethel Gordon Manson was born near Elgin, in Morayshire, Scotland, in the year of the great Mutiny, 1857. Her father was of Scandinavian descent, Manson being a corruption of the name of a Norwegian family credited with strange psychic powers. Her mother was a Palmer of Thurnscoe, a very ancient Yorkshire family, which quarters the fleurs-de-lis of France as direct descendants of the Lord Fauconberg known in history from his marriage with Mary Cromwell. "Fate played me an ill turn in that this self-same Mary died childless. Thus, in descending from the second wife, I cannot claim kinship with the Great Protector," says Mrs. Fenwick. And, indeed, in her contempt for "baubles" she would have been a child after his own heart.

Thus it will be seen that there are strains of Norse, English, and French blood in her veins, which have produced a character so complex and versatile that the lineation is extraordinarily difficult. The courage and idealism, as exemplified in the Scandinavian "Sagas," British grit and dogged tenacity of purpose, combined with extraordinary elasticity of spirit, unite to form a character as elusive as quicksilver, yet as sure as it is sane.

Ethel Manson lost her father before she was a year old, and her first memory is of the home-coming, in her third year, after her mother's marriage with Mr. George Storer, of Thornton Hall, to the beautiful old home in the Vale of Belvoir, where she grew up in an atmosphere of cultured simplicity and keen intellectual delight. Mr. Storer was Member of Parliament for the County of Nottingham for many years, and was a man of wide education and knowledge of affairs and great charm of character,—also till the day of his death he was a father in its truest sense to the trio of high-spirited step-children who "romped in" and took possession of his demesne.



ETHEL GORDON FENWICK

President International Council of Nurses and Honorary President of Congress

It is good that childhood should be a gracious time, and in the old house at Thornton, with its old-fashioned panelled rooms, its lovely gardens, set in spacious, finely timbered meadowlands, Ethel Manson grew to womanhood free as air. Human beings were amusingly individual in those days, as Dickens has taught the English-speaking peoples, and an observer came in contact with all the heroic virtues and most of the vices to which human nature is prone in any average country village forty years ago. Courtesy to the aged, kindness to the poor, affectionate friendship with those in daily contact irrespective of worldly position, and a passionate reverence and love for animals which the town-bred can never know were the tenets of Thornton teaching. Indoors dogs and cats were the proud possessors of their own baskets and nooks and corners; beautiful birds were the mother's special care; horses, sporting dogs, and prize pigs were all personal friends on the home farm; the bitter springs made "cades" of fluffy-legged lambs, which were "mothered" and bottled and flourished amazingly in their cunning little straw hutches, and all and sundry had pet and endearing names; indeed, a "dog language" which was as euphonious as it was eulogistic was reduced to phonetics, and was evidently instinctively intelligible to the animal world, if a dead letter to the less idealistic human outsider.

All over the southern side of the homestead japonica and jasmine, roses and cool green vines, climbed chimney high. The old-world shadowy gardens had in times past been planted by a master hand; here were found the feather-leaved acacia, which showered snowy blooms on velvet lawns; the tall, straight tulip-tree, with its hanging bells of red and gold; great, spreading, scented walnuts, flowering chestnuts, elms, and limes. All the sweet, old-fashioned flowers of a generation past were found in this garden,—pink mezzereum, royal blue gentianella, moss-roses, lilies, and gorgeous poppies; trellised walks, emerald under foot, a canopy of briery and hop overhead, carpets of aconite and snowdrops in winter, carpets of primrose and violet to herald in the spring. In the mossy orchards were honey-sweet blossoms and yet sweeter fruits, mulberry and quince, apple and pear; and yew-walks and holly-hedges led to the long, winding, shady grove from river to river, where the Smyte curled coolly through garden and meadow, in which dainty brown fish whisked and darted and hid in pools. Ah! in such environment it was easy to spend joyous days, good to live in close touch with nature,—and yet somewhere "beyond the world's most purple rim" a voice was calling—calling.

Those who knew her in childhood say that Ethel Manson was a silent, sensitive, and very shy child, but that as she grew to womanhood she "bloomed and blossomed like a rose." One who remembers her in her teens writes: "At seventeen she was a lovely woman, never girlish,

yet sympathetic and sprightly, full of *verve*, wit, and extraordinary charm, in touch with the essential quality of things, with a strange, intuitive, pitiless power of reason, and a resistless, finely tempered will of steel;—a brilliant, spontaneous creature, strong, forceful, fateful, doomed, it seemed to me, to much suffering from contact with those of meaner mould—the sort of creature to make history had she been a man.”

In 1878, when she came of age, Ethel Manson entered the Children's Hospital at Nottingham. “I want to begin work now, while I am young and strong and have something to give.” Such, they say, was her characteristic reply when asked her reason for becoming a nurse, and the reason seemed to have commended itself strongly to the lady superintendent, herself a woman of parts. Too young to be admitted to any large London training-school, Miss Manson went from the Children's Hospital at Nottingham to the Royal Infirmary at Manchester—a splendid school for clinical experience. There she became a much-favored pupil of the progressive medical staff headed by the late Professor Lund, and of those wonderful old sisters whose many years of practical experience had made them extraordinarily skilful and helpful to patient and doctor alike. Traditions are still extant at the Royal Infirmary of Miss Manson's vitality, her devotion to duty, her thirst for knowledge, and her disdain for broken hearts! At this time we find her volunteering for active service in the Ashantee campaign. She was a selected candidate, but, owing to the end of the war, was not sent out. In 1879 she was appointed sister of the Charlotte Wards at the London Hospital; these contained fifty-three beds and provided scope for her powers of organization and endurance. In that position in less than two years she had made such a reputation for herself as a practical administrator and disciplinarian, that her appointment at the age of twenty-four as matron and superintendent of nursing at St. Bartholomew's Hospital caused little surprise to those who had watched and sympathized with her career. Only those who know what the condition of the old general hospitals of London was twenty years ago can realize what this new charge meant. The old order of things was passing away, and methods which have been in force for seven centuries pass away neither smoothly nor meekly. Yet St. Bartholomew's was reformed without friction, a fact of which the credit has always been largely ascribed to the personal tact and influence of its matron. One who watched her work daily once truly said, “Miss Manson's matronship was an unbroken progress of brilliant accomplishment.”

“Call that a matrum,” remarked a sister of thirty years' standing, watching the girlish figure of the new matron in its severe but very becoming uniform flit across the square of “Bart's”; “why, she is ‘nobbut’

a gal." But it was those old sisters—many of them forceful and turbulent women who had been accepted as powers in the old hospital for years—who came to be the matron's most willing supporters. A girl she might be in years, but her knowledge of men and matters was wide, and her unerring sense of justice made her very sensitive of human rights. Example is better than precept, and it was easy for one who lived laborious days, taking little rest or heed of personal comfort, to exact a full measure of work from others. Certainly her fellow-workers at St. Bartholomew's felt a very genuine pride in her reputation amongst "the elders" for courage and wisdom. This was mingled, no doubt, with the wholesome modicum of fear, for women are quick to recognize a leader who is also a ruler.

The numerous reforms which were made in the organization of the School of St. Bartholomew's were, as I have said, effected with the utmost harmony, and the "six strenuous, satisfying years," as Mrs. Fenwick has termed them, were perhaps the more easily passed because everyone came to recognize that the matron upheld the ancient and honorable traditions of "Bart's," whilst leading the nurses ahead of all others in the van of nursing progress and reform. If proof were needed of the high appreciation in which her work was held at St. Bartholomew's by the medical staff, the words of Mr. Harrison Cripps, F.R.C.S., at a public presentation made to Mrs. Fenwick in 1896 may fairly be quoted: "We all want in life some ideal standard of excellence after which to strive. I say, and say it with conviction, that this ideal goal, ever moving onward and upward, is to me embodied in such a nature as that of Mrs. Fenwick. It would be impossible in the short time at our disposal this evening to mention the inestimable work that this gifted lady has done for the nursing world. When almost a girl she completely reorganized the School of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, so that it now stands out as the foremost school of the country. To her we owe the inception and enrolment of nurses into a corporate body, and it is chiefly owing to her indomitable energy that the royal charter of the Nurses' Association became an accomplished fact. Nor is it to this country alone that her work has been confined, for to her we owe much of the reputation that British nursing has acquired in America; for from one end to the other of that great continent wherever nursing is discussed the name of Mrs. Bedford Fenwick is honored. Such triumphs might have satisfied an ordinary mind, but not so with this restless genius, who, you may depend, so long as life and strength are left, will ever be to the front as a guiding star of the nursing profession."

It is not too much to say that since her marriage in 1887 Mrs. Fenwick has devoted her life to the organization of nursing as a profession

for educated women. She has proposed a simple basis,—professional enfranchisement through State registration and self-government. Yet to attain such an end where women are concerned arouses prehistoric prejudices and touches a multitude of vested interests. Hence the stringent opposition with which every effort of nursing reform has been and is being met. Moreover, the industrial spinster does not count; she exists, unfortunately in excessive quantities; she lives, she works, she disappears; she is a voteless, voiceless item of humanity. What a herculean task to reach the submerged, silenced soul!

“The nurse question is the woman question pure and simple. We have to run the gauntlet of those historical rotten eggs,” said Mrs. Fenwick in discussing the formation of the British Nurses’ Association in 1887. Nothing daunted, she called together a few well-known matrons at her house, and after earnest consideration the British Nurses’ Association was founded in December of that year: “(1) To unite all British nurses in membership of a recognized profession; (2) to provide for their registration . . . as evidence of their having received systematic training; (3) to associate them for their mutual help and protection and for the advancement in every way of their professional work.”

These aims were as just as they were justifiable; and yet the history of this union of trained nurses has exemplified in every particular the history of every worthy movement for reform since the world began,—opposition, prejudice, intolerance, persecution, and treachery. Yet through good and evil report it has conclusively demonstrated the valor of its founder. The history of the association until it attained a royal charter and the subsequent efforts to nullify its powers are too long to tell in detail here. Suffice it to say that when the best interests and liberties of the nurse members were threatened, Mrs. Fenwick came forward, took a heroic stand as the champion of their rights, and for eight years she has, almost single-handed, “kept the flag flying.”

Turning, however, to brighter pages of Mrs. Fenwick’s work, it is generally known that she has taken a most active part in every movement for the benefit of nurses during the past twenty years. She has initiated and represented important progressive movements. As president of the British Nursing Section at the Chicago World’s Fair she paid her first visit to the United States in 1892. In the following year, at the Congress of Representative Women at Chicago, she was chosen to ventilate the subject of international coöperation amongst women in Great Britain, and took a prominent part in public meetings which were fruitful in arousing interest and securing the progress of the movement.

In 1896 she organized a complete Nursing Exhibition and Congress in London, carrying the whole undertaking through in the most success-

ful manner. At the Congress she read a paper on the "Nursing of our Soldiers," a question in which she has always been deeply interested. In 1897 she initiated a public subscription which developed into the "National Fund for the Relief of the Greek Wounded" in the war with Turkey, and she superintended a body of thirty English sisters working in Greece throughout the continuance of that struggle. It was generally admitted that her special talents were never more strikingly demonstrated than during this campaign. As an eye-witness said, "Her grip of the geographical and political situation was remarkable, and in her own special department order was evolved out of chaos as if by magic. There was no fuss, no friction; the work was just done." For this valuable international work Mrs. Fenwick and all of her sisters were awarded the diploma and medal of the Greek Red Cross. It was characteristic that when the Committee of the National Fund asked how they could recompense her for her invaluable services, Mrs. Fenwick declined all reward, replying that "the privilege of performance was sufficient recompense."

From its inception Mrs. Fenwick has been a member of the Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland, the only society of trained nurses in this country which is now working to procure a definite educational curriculum and State registration for nurses, and a body which is the acknowledged medium of progressive professional movements.

As the convener of the Professional Section and the treasurer of the International Council of Women, which was held in London in 1899, Mrs. Fenwick's work for the international movement in this country was duly recognized. And it was at the meeting of the Matrons' Council held during the Congress week that she proposed her scheme for the formation of an International Council of Nurses,—a scheme which is fraught with immense possibilities for the future profession of nursing, which has already been accepted in many countries, and of which she was unanimously elected as the first president.

It would be impossible to describe her labors as editor of the *Nursing Record*. Week by week for eight years she has voiced the needs of the nursing world with fearless advocacy. Only those who have watched the untiring devotion, the singleness of purpose, and the absolute self-sacrifice demanded by this work can realize what the nursing profession all over the world owes to her efforts. But it is safe to prophesy that if she lives she will succeed to the fullest degree in the work she has set herself to carry through, just as success has crowned her efforts in all that she has attempted in the past.

I should fail to convey an adequate idea of the president of the International Council of Nurses if I did not lay some stress upon her intense admiration for things American. Your ideals are her ideals, or,



MISS BAXTER

Honorary Vice-President from Naples; Graduate of the Johns Hopkins Hospital School for Nurses



SUSAN B. MCGAHEY

Honorary Vice-President from Australia and Delegate from Australasian Trained Nurses' Association

as I have heard her put it, "I am understood of the people." She is eagerly anticipating her visit to the States and the certainty of strengthening the bonds of friendship which she has formed with kindred spirits from many lands.

MISS ISLA STEWART

Honorary Vice-President

MISS ISLA STEWART, matron of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, has a charming and interesting personality. The daughter of a Scotch gentleman of old family, she is naturally proud of her country and ancestry.

Miss Stewart's nursing career began in 1879, when she entered St. Thomas's Hospital as special probationer. Sixteen months later she was appointed sister of a ward, a post she held for four years.

In February, 1885, Miss Stewart became matron of a camp hospital for small-pox patients, and in 1886 she occupied a similar position at the Eastern Fever Hospital. In 1887 she was appointed matron of St. Bartholomew's, which post she still holds. It is a great position in the nursing world, and one that can only be satisfactorily filled by a woman of exceptional capability and considerable tact.

It would be impossible in this necessarily brief notice to go into detail regarding her work there during the last fourteen years, but it may be briefly said that she has unceasingly and consistently worked, not only for the welfare of those under her own special care, but also for the professional advancement of *all* nurses.

An excellent disciplinarian, she is careful not to burden her nurses with rules that are trivial, irritating, and unnecessary. A woman of a broad and intellectual mind, with many and varied interests, given to hospitality and an admirable hostess, Miss Stewart's friends are legion; none, however, are more faithful and loyal than those who have had the good luck to work under her during her sway at Bart's.

MISS SUSAN B. McGAHEY

Honorary Vice-President of the Congress from Australia, and Delegate from the Australasian Trained Nurses' Association; Certificated London Hospital; Certificated London Obstetrical Society; Member Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland

MISS McGAHEY received a part of her early education at home. Later on she went to a college in Belfast, North of Ireland. During her stay there she passed two public examinations, and on two occasions was awarded scholarships in connection with this college; she also obtained

two medals from the same institution. Afterwards she continued her studies at other schools and privately till November, 1884, when she entered the London Hospital, London, as a probationer.

On obtaining her certificate she left for some months in order to study midwifery nursing, after which she returned to the London Hospital as matron's assistant and holiday sister, and later on was appointed sister in charge of a ward. She left the "London" in August, 1889, and in the following November went to Australia. In May, 1890, she was appointed matron to the Carrington Convalescent Hospital, Camden, New South Wales, which she vacated in order to take over the duties of lady superintendent at the Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, New South Wales, which position she now holds.

Since her appointment as matron of the Prince Alfred Hospital she has gained a brilliant reputation as an organizer and administrator, and her example is a great incentive to her pupils to attain professional proficiency. The hospital is, from photographs which Miss McGahey has been kind enough to send to us, a most charming place. The wards have polished floors, with tables down the centre, beautifully decorated with palms and flowers. The beds have white curtains,—a necessary provision in a warm climate. Each ward contains thirty-two beds, for which the nursing staff consists of a sister, charge nurse, assistant nurse, and two probationers by day, and a staff nurse and assistant nurse at night, so that provision is made to admit of the patients being well nursed. The average hours on duty of the nurses are ten a day. Much consideration has been devoted to making their surroundings when off duty as comfortable as possible. Their sitting-room is quite charming, and they also have a fine library and reading-room and a pleasant dining-room. Out-of-doors a tennis court is provided for the use of the nurses, so that it would seem that at the Prince Alfred Hospital the lines have fallen to them in pleasant places.

MRS. STRONG

Vice-President from Scotland

MRS. STRONG, matron of the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, Scotland, will be here as vice-president from Scotland.

MISS WILHELMINA J. MOLLETT

Delegate to the Congress from the Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland

MISS WILHELMINA J. MOLLETT, who attends the Congress as the delegate of the Matrons' Council, has a charming personality and is a



MISS MOLLETT

Delegate Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland

general favorite with her colleagues. She was born at Northfleet, in Kent, and educated partly in England but principally in Hanover in the Höhere Töchter Schule, after which she spent the impressionable years of her early youth in Hanover and Paris.

Her professional career began in 1882, when she entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital as a probationer. After her graduation she gained further experience as a sister at the Children's Hospital, Shadwell, which she left to take the post of superintendent of nursing at the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, where she was held in high repute alike by the medical and nursing staffs.

In the spring of 1887 she was appointed matron of the large Poor-Law Infirmary at Chelsea, where she introduced many improvements and greatly added to the status of the Training-School.

Upon resigning this position she went to Johannesburg to undertake professional duties, and was appointed to her present position as matron of the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital in 1892.

If it be true that we owe certain gifts to our fairy godmother, then the sprite was in a lavish mood when she endowed the little Wilhelmina. Born of mixed parentage,—an English father of Huguenot extraction and a German mother,—she entered this world richly dowered with intellectual gifts. Thus, on to the British characteristics are grafted French versatility and German philosophy. Indeed, if one were asked for the dominant note of Miss Mollett's character, one would without hesitation say that it is the kindly tolerance and breadth of view which has its root in a philosophic mind. I doubt if anyone has ever heard Miss Mollett express an ungenerous thought. Again, the same characteristic makes her take a detached view of life. To some strenuous natures every event appears of vital importance; questions of principle are matters of life and death, and the issue of supreme moment. Not so with Miss Mollett. While in professional matters she is always to be found on the side of right, liberty, and progress, she is able to maintain a philosophic calm and even to obtain amusement out of things which disturb the equanimity of intenser natures.

She has essentially a scientific bent of mind, so much so that her friends have regretted that she has found her sphere in the ranks of nursing rather than in those of medicine. While she has, of course, done excellent work in her chosen profession, she has scarcely found full scope for certain mental qualities which she possesses, and, as an original thinker, she would, no doubt, have made a name as a medical woman.

Miss Mollett has taken an active part in nursing organization, and was one of the matrons who helped to found the British Nurses' Association. Her name is to be found in the incorporation clause of the royal

charter, and so long as its original policy was carried out and the nurses had freedom of action as empowered by its by-laws, she worked enthusiastically for the association.

She was one of the first to grasp the fact that it was impossible without loss of dignity to continue a member of a nurses' society dominated by medical men, and in consequence resigned her membership.

From the first she has been a member of the Matrons' Council, of which she is a vice-chairman. It is scarcely needful to say that she is sound on the necessity for a defined curriculum of education and training for pupil nurses, and naturally, therefore, supports the demand for legal status and registration of nurses.

As a companion Miss Mollett is delightful. Handsome in appearance, pleasant in manner, and a genial comrade, she can ride a beast or a bicycle, sail a boat, or scale a mountain in excellent form. From which you will gather that Miss Mollett is a thoroughly healthy-minded woman, and that in selecting her to represent them the Matrons' Council has sent you a delegate who will prove an acquisition to the Congress both practically and socially.

THE MATRONS' COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Matrons' Council is an association of superintendents of trained nurses founded in 1894 at a meeting held at the Matron's House, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at which Miss Isla Stewart presided. The objects of the council are:

- "(a) To enable members to take counsel together upon matters affecting their profession.
- "(b) To bring about a uniform system of education, examination, certification, and State registration for nurses in British hospitals.
- "(c) To hold conferences to discuss subjects of professional and also of general interest."

Miss Isla Stewart, matron of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, has been chairman and president of the council from its foundation, and the members are greatly indebted to her for her services in this connection to the council, and for her ready interest at all times in all that concerns it. The council holds quarterly meetings, at which new members are elected and business transacted. It also holds a two-days' conference annually, and a "Nursing Directory" is issued every year under its authority. It strongly supports the principle of State registration for nurses, and constantly works in the direction of better organization of nursing and nurses. It holds a position in Great Britain analogous to that held by the American Society of Superintendents of Training-Schools in the United States.



MISS SOPHIA E. CARTWRIGHT
Delegate Registered Nurses' Society

MISS SOPHIA E. CARTWRIGHT

Delegate Registered Nurses' Society

MISS SOPHIA E. CARTWRIGHT, who attends the Congress as the delegate of the Registered Nurses' Society, was trained and certificated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. She is best known in her capacity as sister-in-charge of Gordon House Home Hospital, London, where her exceptional gifts as a nurse and her excellent business capacities found full scope. Under her supervision the standard of nursing maintained in this hospital was of a very high character. One had only to look at the outside, the shining window-panes, the dainty curtains, the well-polished brass, to know that inside order reigned supreme, a belief which further acquaintance served to confirm.

In 1896 Miss Cartwright became secretary of the Registered Nurses' Society, a coöperation of nurses formed for the purpose of supplying the public with thoroughly competent nurses all of whom had been certificated after three years' hospital training, and of securing to the nurses themselves their full fees, less a small percentage to cover working expenses. Her professional knowledge and capacity have been invaluable to the society, and the members have done wisely in electing to represent them at Buffalo the secretary who has managed their affairs with so much ability and discretion, and whom they so thoroughly respect.

Miss Cartwright was one of the early members of the Royal British Nurses' Association, but, in common with many other self-respecting members, severed her connection with the society when the new by-laws were enforced depriving the nurse members of all practical powers of self-government. Throughout the preceding fight her influence was always exerted and her vote recorded in the interests of justice and progress. She is a member of the Matrons' Council and a strong believer in the practical utility of State registration for nurses.

Miss Cartwright comes of a good old English stock and possesses many of the best marked characteristics of the race. One is perhaps most impressed by her absolute sincerity. Quiet and reserved in manner, those who know her well find in her a grit and sturdy uprightness which are both valuable and rare. Any work which she undertakes to do is performed with faithful devotion and thoroughly well done. She is an earnest and reliable woman. The world needs many such and is the better for them.

If she does not take a leading part in debate, she will observe much, and will form honest and dependable opinions on all questions brought before the Congress, and she will vote straight without fear or prejudice. Thus you will realize that the Registered Nurses' Society is sending a delegate worthy of all respect.

MISS EMILIE WAIND

Delegate of the League of St. Bartholomew's Nurses

THE League of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Nurses will be represented by Miss Emilie Waind, who is, of course, a member. She was trained in St. Bartholomew's Hospital from 1887 to 1890, when she obtained her certificate and was awarded the gold medal. She became night superintendent in February, 1891, and was appointed sister of Stanley Ward in December, 1892. She resigned in October, 1899. She then became proprietary superintendent of a private nursing home at Guildford, in Surrey. Miss Waind is rather below the middle height, of bright and pleasing appearance, and possesses pleasant manners. She has a very distinct individuality, and her opinions are concise and well considered. She possesses a considerable talent for minute observation and comprehension of detail.

MISS AMY HUGHES

Delegate from England

MISS HUGHES and MISS WOOD represent the following societies, having been elected by the Sectional Committee on Nursing of the Trained Nurses' Club:

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses.
 Guy's Hospital Training-School for Nurses.
 Guy's Trained Nurses' Institution.
 Colonial Nursing Association.
 Infirmary, Leicester (sisters and nurses of).
 Maternity and District Nurses' Home, Plaistow.
 Workhouse Infirmary Nursing Association.
 Northern Workhouse Infirmary Nursing Association.
 Nurses' Hostel.
 School Nurses' Society.
 Asylum Workers' Association.
 Incorporated Midwives' Institute.
 Trained Nurses' Club.
 Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses.

Miss Hughes began her nursing career in 1884, when she entered St. Thomas's Hospital to train for district nursing, to which branch of the profession she attached herself. "District nursing" is the term used in England for the care of the sick in their own homes, as distinct from sending them into hospitals or the like institutions. From St. Thomas's Hospital she went to the Central Home for District Nurses in Blooms-



EMILIE M. WAIND

Delegate St. Bartholomew's League of Nurses



AMY HUGHES
Delegate from England

bury, where the practical part of the training is given. When fully qualified, in 1886, Miss Hughes was placed on the nursing staff of the Kensington Home, and a year and a half later was sent with another nurse to Westminster to work up that district. The following year Miss Hughes was placed in charge of the Chelsea Nurses' Home, which is now one of the training-homes for district nurses. This district was organized by Miss Hughes, and from being the sole nurse, she left a superintendent and four nurses at work.

In 1892 Miss Hughes was appointed superintendent of the Central Home in Bloomsbury, which was now affiliated with the Queen's Institute and was the principal training centre. The Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute for Nurses was the result of the Women's Offering to the Queen at her Jubilee, the sum of seventy thousand pounds being appropriated by Queen Victoria for this purpose; hence their name of "Queen's Nurses."

During all this time Miss Hughes had been working as a district nurse, but in May, 1895, she was appointed to the important post of superintendent of the Bolton Workhouse Infirmary, a large infirmary of four hundred and twenty beds in the midst of the cotton operatives' district. The whole of the nursing service for this infirmary was to be organized and the system of trained nursing introduced, a task of no mean magnitude, but which was so successfully handled that in two years the nursing staff was much increased and the style of nursing approached to that of the best hospitals.

In 1897 Miss Hughes became the superintendent of the Nurses' Coöperation, the largest association of nurses on the coöperative principle and the first of the kind in the United Kingdom. Being an association of nurses engaged in private nursing, the post of superintendent is one of great responsibility, and the four years of her control have won her the respect of the large body of nurses over whom she was selected to preside.

Miss Hughes is the author of the nursing article in Professor Clifford Allbutt's "System of Medicine" and of "Practical Hints to District Nurses."

MISS C. J. WOOD

Delegate from England

It is unlikely that there are many women still actively connected with the nursing profession who can look back on so long a career as that of Miss C. J. Wood. She entered the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, in 1863 as ward superintendent, as the title

then ran. The hospital was at that time quite a small one, which had been recently reorganized under the management of gentlewomen. There was a lady superintendent as head and two ward superintendents, one for the boys' side and one for the girls', and Miss Wood was placed in charge of the latter department. These ladies received their instruction in medical and surgical nursing from the doctors, eagerly supplementing it by the study of text-books and by close personal observation. In 1867 the need of a hospital where children with hip-disease could receive the prolonged treatment their ailment rendered necessary led Miss Spencer Perceval (afterwards Mrs. Howard Marsh) to found the Alexandra Hospital for Hip Disease. Miss Wood was co-founder, and she worked there for eighteen months, leaving in 1869 to take the superintendence of Cromwell House, Highgate. This was the chronic and convalescent branch of the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital, situated in a beautiful old house which was built in 1616 and purchased by the Protector Cromwell for a wedding-gift to his daughter. It stands on high ground in a northern suburb of London. In 1878 Miss Wood was appointed lady superintendent of the mother hospital in Great Ormond Street, and held that office until the spring of 1888.

The years 1863 to 1888 cover the period during which systematic training was organized, and the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital was one of the pioneers in the work. Pupils were trained for work in private nurseries, probationers instructed in ward work and in the nursing of the sick in private houses, and lady pupils were taken for longer or shorter periods according to their requirements.

In 1879 Miss Wood became honorary secretary to the Guild of St. Barnabas for nurses, a union for religious purposes of nurses belonging to the Church of England; she holds that office still.

In 1887 she, in conjunction with six other ladies, founded the British Nurses' Association, since the Royal British Nurses' Association. This is a union of nurses for professional purposes, and it was hoped that it would in time embrace all those who desired to advance the welfare of their common profession. The association still exists, though various causes have combined to prevent the full realization of the hopes of its founders. Miss Wood took an active part in its formation and was one of its honorary secretaries till 1892.

In 1889, eighteen months after severing her connection with the Children's Hospital, which she had served so long, Miss Wood opened the Nurses' Hostel. In the early days of private nursing those who followed this branch of the profession were boarded and lodged by the hospitals or institutions which supplied them to the public, but as their numbers increased the independent nurse came into being who wished to take her



MISS C. J. WOOD
Delegate from England



CHARLOTTE MACLEOD

Chief Lady Superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada

own fees either directly or through an agency, and such nurses felt the need of a well-managed home in which to reside between their engagements. The Nurses' Hostel was established to meet this need, and also to serve the purpose of a hotel at prices such as the average nurse traveling for business or pleasure could afford to pay. The hostel proved a success, even in its original small and somewhat unsuitable premises, and in 1897 the scheme was enlarged, and it became a limited liability company, of which Miss Wood is the managing director and in which a large proportion of the shares are owned by the nurses who make use of the hostel. New premises were built to accommodate upwards of fifty nurses at one time, and in the present year a further block which will double the accommodation is in course of construction.

Among Miss Wood's activities should also be recorded her work for the improvement of nursing under the Poor Law. She was visitor for the Workhouse Infirmary Nursing Association from 1889 to 1894, and in the two following years as special commissioner of the *British Medical Journal* was intrusted with the charge of visiting and reporting on a large number of the English and Irish workhouse infirmaries. The result of this commission and of the reports published thereon in one of the leading English medical papers has been a very marked improvement in the management of workhouse nursing in general.

Lastly, we may mention that Miss Wood was during the years from 1891 to 1894 frequently engaged in courses of lectures to village audiences on the elements of nursing and hygiene.

CANADA

MISS CHARLOTTE MACLEOD

Delegate from the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada

MISS CHARLOTTE MACLEOD holds the diploma and gold medal of the Waltham, Massachusetts, Training-School for Nurses, having graduated there in 1892.

After a post-graduate course at the McLean Insane Hospital and a few months spent in studying the various methods of training nurses in Brooklyn and New York, she accepted the position of superintendent of the Waltham Training-School, which position she held for over six years, obtaining five-months' leave of absence in 1896 to study district nursing as taught in the Queen's Jubilee District Nursing in Great Britain.

She has held the position of chief lady superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada since January, 1898.

The Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada was founded in 1897 in the year of her late Majesty's Diamond Jubilee and in commemoration of the same. It is for the purpose of providing the service of trained nurses in the more remote districts of the Dominion, and for the sick poor in the more densely populated centres.

The order was founded by the Countess of Aberdeen, the wife of His Excellency the then Governor-General of Canada, who also held the office of president of the order for one year. A royal charter was granted by which authority was given for the formation of a Board of Governors who should have the control and management of the order and its affairs. His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada is the patron of the order and has the appointment of five of the members of the board. Very early in the spring of 1898 it was so organized that four branches could be established, and eight nurses were engaged for the same. Since its inception twenty-five branches have been established, and there are at present, including those in training, fifty nurses engaged in its work. Nurses offering themselves as candidates must hold diplomas from some recognized hospital Training-School, and must take a course of four months in district nursing at one of the Victorian Order Training-Homes. They are then required to pledge themselves for two-years' service and for duty either as district nurses or in one of the small cottage hospitals. While at the Training-Home the nurse receives an allowance of twenty dollars a month, with maintenance. The diploma and badge of the order are given on admission, also the uniform, maintenance, and a salary of not less than twenty-five dollars a month.

Through the interest and aid of Her Excellency Countess of Minto, wife of the present Governor-General, a fund has been created which is known as "The Lady Minto Fund for Erecting Queen Victoria Cottage Hospitals." From this fund grants are given towards the erection of suitable hospital buildings. Three are now in process of building, and in each a tablet will be placed in memory of her late Majesty.

MISS JULIA STEWART—MISS MARY AGNES SNIVELY

Delegates from the Toronto General Hospital Nurses' Alumnæ

MISS JULIA STEWART, delegate to the Congress, graduated in the Class of '93, and since that time has been a most successful private nurse.

MISS MARY AGNES SNIVELY graduated from the New York City Training-School for Nurses connected with Bellevue Hospital on No-



MISS MARY AGNES SNIVELY
Superintendent of Nurses of the Toronto General Hospital

vember 22, 1884, leaving New York the same day to take the position of lady superintendent of the Training-School of the General Hospital, Toronto, Canada. Miss Snively is by birth a Canadian. She is a woman of strong individuality, and is prominent in nursing affairs, both in her own country and the United States.

The Alumnae Association in connection with the graduate nurses of the Toronto General Hospital Training-School was first organized on February 10, 1894. Officers were elected and a constitution drawn up. Meetings were held till May, 1895, when the society became disorganized. At this time there were twenty-two members and a fund of seven dollars.

In October, 1898, the alumnae was reorganized. Meetings were held regularly each month, and at the annual meeting, held on October 10, 1899, the membership was forty-seven, and there was a reserve fund of sixty dollars.

During the year 1899-1900 the work of the association was most encouraging and successful. In March, 1901, a benefit fund was established for the relief of nurses who were ill.

At the closing meeting of the year 1900-1901, held on June 11, the treasurer reported a deposit of two hundred and forty-eight dollars in the bank and a membership of fifty-nine.

MISS ANNIE ARKLE

Delegate from the India Nursing Service of Great Britain

MISS ANNIE ARKLE was trained and certificated at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, from 1887 to 1889, and acted as staff nurse from 1890 to 1893. She had experience in private nursing till 1894, and from that date acted for two years as night-sister at the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen's Square, London. Miss Arkle joined the Indian Army Nursing Service in 1896, so has five-years' experience in the work, and will read a paper on the department at the Congress which will be very interesting, especially as to the training of native orderlies.

We regret that the limited time before publication prevents us from presenting a portrait of Miss Arkle.

MISS LOUISA STEVENSON

WORD comes that MISS LOUISA STEVENSON, one of the governors of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, who will be present at the Congress, will represent officially the National Council of Women of Great Britain.